## Amusements.

CADENY OF MUSIC-8.15-Straight from the Heart. MERICAN THEATRE-S-New-York. AMERICAN THEATRE—S—New-York.
BIJOU—S:13—Courted Into Court.
BROADWAY THEATRE—S:15—Shamus O'Brien.
CASINO—S:16—An American Beauty.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—S:15—At Gay Coney Island.
DALY'S THEATRE—S:15—Much Ado About Nothing.
EDEN MUSEE—S—WAXWORKs and Concert.
EMPIRE THEATRE—S:20—Under the Red Robe.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—S:15—Caladius.
GARDEN THEATRE—S:20—Heartsease.
GARRICK THEATRE—S:15—Secret Service.
DRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—Under the Polar Star.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S:16—Kismet.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—S:15—The Girl frof.
Farls. FATTS THEATRE—S:30—A Contented Woman, ING PLACE THEATRE—S—Concert, CKERBOCKER THEATRE—S:15—Caste. TER & BIAL'S—S—Vaudeville. THEATRE-8:10-The First Gentleman Europe,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2 to 11—Gas Exposition,
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—S—Carmen,
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—S—Northern Lights,
GLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—S:15—Vaudeville,
PASTOR S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville,
WALLIACK'S—S:15—Cymbeline,
1sTH STREET THEATRE—S:15—Sweet Inniscarra.

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## Business Notices.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, \$10 a year: \$1 per month.
Paily, without Sunday, \$5 a eear; 90 cents per month.
Sunday Tribune, \$2 a year, Weekly, \$1. Semi-Weekly, \$2.
POSTAGE.—Extra postage is charged to foreign countries
except, Mexico and Canada, and on the daily in New-REMITTANCES, if sent in cash, unregistered, will be

the ewner's risk.

BRANCH UPTOWN OFFICE.—1,242 Breadway. Downtown Office, 154 Nassau-st.

AMERICANS AEROAD will find The Tribune at:
London—Office of The Tribune, 75 Ficet St., E. C.
Morton, Rose & Co., Barbelomew House, E. C.
Brown, Gould & Co., 54 New-Oxford St.
Thomas Cook & Sons, Longaic Circus.

Paris—J. Munroe & Co., 7 Rue Scribe.
Hottinguer & Co., 38 Rue de Provence.
Morgan, Harles & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann.
Credit Lyonnaise, Bureau des Etransers.
Thomas Cook & Son, 1 Place de l'Opera.
Geneva—Lembard, Odler & Co. and Union Bank.
Plerence—Whithy & Co.
Vienna—Anglo-Austrian Bank.
St. Petersburg—Credit Lyonnais.
The London office of The Tribune is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
Copies of The Tribune may be bought in London from Messra, Swan & Leach, Northumberland—ave., directly opposite the Grand Hotel.

# New-York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Cuban advices from Havana tell of the blowing up of a military train in Pinar del Rio, and the looting and burning of several the policy of coercion of the Porte, unless promised Turkish reforms are carried out. —— Sir George Otto Trevelyan, the Liberal leader, has resigned his seat in Parliament, owing to ill health. —— George Hay, the eleventh Earl of Kinnoul, is dead. —— The American brig Rocky Glen was wrecked on January 21 on Ragged Island, the Bahamas.

DOMESTIC .- The United States training-ship Alliance, stranded near Cape Henry, was pulled off without damage. —— George Taylor, murderer of the Meeks family, in Missouri, was caped Express near Birmingham, Ala., on Decembe Express near Birmingham, Ala. 22, was convicted at Birmingham. —— The collapse of the Bolt Trust is announced, with a 

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Several clergymen preached on the subject of the uses of wealth.

— Two fires in tenement-houses in Hoboken caused the loss of seven lives. — It was announced that plans are under way to place the Calumet Club on a solid basis again.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, followed by rain or snow to-night. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 33 degrees; lowest, 22; average, 26%.

## AN UNWISE APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Louis F. Payn as Superinhave been definitely decided upon by Governor Black. It is believed, also, that his confirmation by the Senate is assured. It appears to The Tribune, viewing the subject with dispassionate calmness, to be about as unwise an appoint ment as could possibly be made. The rumor that Mr. Payn was a candidate for the posttion, with a reasonable hope of securing it, became current soon after the election and be fore the inauguration of the Governor, but was received with incredulity. It is doubtless no news to Governor Black that the sensibilities of the entire community, and especially of the great mass of Republican voters outside the small circle of machine managers, were shocked at the mere suggestion of such action on his part. Nor has the public become more reconciled to it as the discussion of Mr. Payn's merits and demerits has proceeded during the last two months and the belief has deepened gradually into conviction that he would be nominated and confirmed. Were this an elective office, it is hazarding nothing to say that the most sanguine larly deep passageway to the ocean, along and reckless of machine politicians would never, even in conditions the most favorable to party success, dream of presenting Mr. Payn's name as a candidate for the suffrages of the people. Perhaps we might go further and say that Governor Black himself, with all his expressed confidence in Mr. Payn, would not have consented willingly to have had that gentleman's name associated with his own on the State ticket at the late election. It would have been too much

But it is not alone because of Mr. Payn's per sonal unpopularity that the proposed appointment is unwise. It is possible, of course, that he has been unjustly judged at the bar of publie opinion and is the victim of popular prejudice. He once held the responsible office of United States Marshal, the duties of which he discharged, we believe, with ability and credit; certainly without involving the office or himself in scandal. He is fairly entitled to reasonable consideration of that fact. That he is not with out ability of a certain sort hardly need be said. The stir he has made and the influence he has obtained in local politics sufficiently attest that fact. And he may, perhaps, justly claim that he has attained this influence among politicians by loyalty to his friends, by keeping his engage ments faithfully and not breaking his word. Granting all this, still the objections to his appointment are, it seems to us, insuperable, if any regard to fitness is to be had.

In a speech made on Friday night at the New-Amsterdam Club, in this city, Senator Ford, after expressing his own opinion that the appointment would be unwise, frankly said that he proposed to vote for its confirmation because Governor Black had assured him that he knew Payn to be an honest man and felt certain that he would administer the office of Superintendent of Insurance with integrity, efficiency and ability. It is to be assumed that the Governor thinks so, otherwise he would be guilty of a most dishonorable violation of trust in making the appointment. But Governor Black knows very well-for it is no secret-that Mr. Payn has been engaged for years in the business of legislative lobbyist, in itself a disreputable occupation; that among the corporations which pay tribute to him and men of his kind, not least, by any means, are the insurance companies of the State, the supervision

to him if appointed and confirmed. When the interests of these companies conflict, as they often do in the strenuous competition with each other, or in the effort of the larger and more prosperous to crush out their smaller rivals, or when, as may happen, the interests of the companies are not in accord with those of the people. Mr. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance must be the arbiter. Enormous power and enormous responsibilities attach to the office, as any one can see who considers the vast aggregate of capital represented, the number of men employed and the extensive ramifications of the business. Is it wise to put a professional lobbyist at the head of this department?

This consideration alone is conclusive. But Governor Black should also take some heed as to the effect of such an appointment upon the party and upon himself. Is it quite wise to affect a high standard of personal independence in making an appointment that shocks the sensibilities of the whole public, and is especially distasteful to those elements in the Republican party which alone give it strength, when the real secret of his action will inevitably be attributed to a disposition to pay a debt of gratitude to the man who procured his nomination for Governor, regardless of public considerations? Does Governor Black think that he can afford to pay his political debts in that way and gain credit for personal independence while doing it? This is worth thinking of. And as to the effect upon the party, he knows, of course, that it will be damaging. Does he think the party is so strong that it can-afford to affront public sentiment so openly and wantonly? He should hark back to the last State administration but one, and reflect upon what happened to the Democratic party when, in the arrogance of power, it promoted Maynard. It is not too late for Governor Black to reconsider his decision if he has made it, as reported, and save the State, the party and himself from discredit.

### MORE ROOM FOR COMMERCE.

The scheme of a deep waterway from the Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean is practicable, and would, if executed, doubtless prove profitable. As a problem in engineering it is a mere trifle, compared with others which have been successfully completed, and as a problem in finance it is not over-formidable. It might even be carried to so complete fulfilment that the largest ocean liners could make an unbroken run from Duluth to Liverpool or from Chicago to Hamburg; but that, for obvious reasons, is not desirable and will probably never be attempted. What is proposed, and what should be accomplished, is to enable large barges and steamers ravigating the Lakes to bring their cargoes through to tidewater without breaking bulk, so that after the load of flour or grain or what not is put aboard at a western lake port, it will not be disturbed or handled again until it reaches the warehouse or the ocean steamer at New York. For such a waterway an adequate ocean ter-

minus must be provided. It must, of course, be at New-York. This is the only possible terminus for it. But even New York is not ready for it now, and that fact suggests the part of the problem which is most pertinent to this State and municipality. There is no disguising the fact that shipping facilities have not kept pace with the growth of the city and the demands of its commerce. The docks and piers of the lower part of Manhattan Island are already overcrowded. So are the waters of the East River. The statement was made only the other day, and made advisedly, that the cost of some of the chief necessaries of life was increased beyond what it should be to the people of this city because of the lack of dock reom for receiving and handling supplies. Some of the steamship lines have sought terminals in Jersey City and Hoboken which should have been kept in New-York, and a probably futile attempt is now proposed to woo them back by lengthening and improving some of the New-York piers. These and other facts demonstrate the necessity of enlarging the shipping facilities of New-York, even for present needs, not to mention the needs which the Deep Waterway will in future create.

The question then arises where sion is to be made. It is evident that it cannot be on the North River front. The "lay of the tendent of Insurance seems, from all accounts, to land" precludes it. Above Seventy-second-st. the river is lined with a lofty bluff, devoted to park and residential purposes. Docks and warehouses established at the foot of that bluff would be too much isolated from the industrial mass of the city. The same objection applies largely to South Brooklyn and Staten Island, even after they have become a part of the one great metropolis. The East River front is already overcrowded. There remains, therefore, only the head of the Sound, on which the mainland part of the city now borders for many miles. Happily, it will be found on examination admirably to suit the purpose.

Geographically it is near the heart of the city, and every year will make it nearer the centre of population and industry. It is much nearer to the Lakes than is the old part of the harbor, and also much nearer all Eastern United States and Transatlantic ports. It has the advantage of a land-locked harbor, with water deep enough to float the largest vessels that ever have been or will be built, and a simiwhich no bars and shoals are to be found, and on which the time of high and low tides need not be considered. From that point transit to and from Europe would be some hours shorter than by the old route, and probably safer. There would be no thought of abandoning the passage through the Bay. The water front of lower Manhattan Island would still be thronged with shipping. But a new harbor and a new route would be provided to meet the expansion of commerce which the old harbor and old route cannot possibly accommodate, but which it is the manifest destiny of this city to enjoy if only the New-York of to-day shall have the courage and enterprise of its vast oppor-

THE TARIFF PROSPECT. Every man who does not wish to deceive him self can now realize that there was not the least necessity, as The Tribune urged in Novem ber, for passing the Dingley or any other temporary revenue measure merely for the relief of the Treasury. The bare fact that a Republican President and Congress were elected, and would soon be able to deal with the question, has swept away for the time all fear regarding the Treasury reserve or the soundness of the currency. If it were not believed that the coming Congress would be able to settle the matter rightly without delay, there would be seen a very different state of things in the money market. But confidence in the future is strong, even with those who find the improvement in business so slow that they make much complaint. Last year the one and only satisfactory reason for passing the Dingley bill was the danger that during th Presidential campaign and the rest of President Cleveland's term the difficulties of the Treasury might become acute. That danger has passed and probably no one now regrets that the embarrassment of a temporary revenue measure does not stand in the way of sound and thorough

reform of the law. It is gratifying to find, moreover, that the reconstruction of the tariff is now approached in a much wiser and at the same time more courageous spirit than on previous occasions. There are fewer extravagant and unreasonable demands made on behalf of particular branches of

anybody to err in that direction. But the great interests appear generally disposed to advocate a conservative course, first because such a course is now possible without involving disaster, since the country starts from a very low range of prices for materials, labor and products; and, second, because it is thoroughly realized that another reaction and setback are to be avoided. It is the plain truth that duties as low as can now be imposed, respecting certain industries, with entire safety would inevitably have caused great disaster in 1800, when industries here and abroad were in a different condition and the range of prices and wages was materially higher. A general decline in prices and wages at that time would have proved most disastrous to the whole country, but must have resulted from duties which, if imposed in some branches to-day, would permit only a wholesome recovery of prices and wages from the point of prostration.

With this reasonable and conservative feeling there is also much more courage in proposing and also in considering special advances of duty, where there appears to be good ground for that course and reason to believe that new branches of industry can thus be developed in this country. This important change in the state of feeling is due to the phenomenal success attained by means of the exceptional duty imposed in 1890 on tin plates. All men of fair intelligence now know that this high duty did not advance by a single cent the retail cost of tinware, that it resulted more quickly than anybody expected in the development of American production and competition, and then in a sharp reduction of prices charged by foreign works, in order to retain their American market, so that now American consumers are getting plates made in this country, and better in quality than the foreign, at lower prices than were paid in England, exclusive of any duties or importers' profits, in 1890 and earlier. This experience has taught men in the most practical and convincing way the incalculable benefit which may be secured by wise duties on goods not yet largely produced in this country, and duties high enough at the start effectually to protect a young indus-

try in starting. There have been several proposals of this nature made to the Committee, which are being carefully examined. Nothing is hazarded in saying that some of them will be disapproved as not sufficiently supported by prospects of success. It would be wanton addition to the burdens of the people to impose a duty which would fail to develop a successful home industry and would not add appreciably to revenue. But in some other instances it seems probable that the courage of Republican protectionists may again be shown in the rapid establishment and growth of branches of industry hitherto not adequately defended from competition. When free-traders begin to clamor against this or that duty because it is "even higher than that of the Me Kinley law," sensible people will remember the tinplate duty and examine the facts to see whether there is good reason for the change.

### THE LIFE-TENURE FALLACY.

One of the most familiar and persistent of the stock arguments of the sneerers at Civil Service Reform is that it creates "life tenure in office" and an "office holding class." This view was dwelt on with unction by Mr. Abe Gruber and the other Progressive Reformers who held a meeting the other night, and their denunciations of the "life tenure" called out most uproarious applause. If there is anything the "Progressives" are opposed to, teeth and toenails, it is a life tenure when they are not in it; while an office-holding class of which they were members would in their eyes be a thing of beauty and a oy without alloy.

But, if the truth must be told, there is not a particle of foundation for the life-tenure theory, and those who talk as if there really was such a thing simply say what they know is not so, or else confess deplorable ignorance of the subject. The right of heads of departments to dismiss the subordinates at any time is infringed by no Civil Service law that has been enacted, and no one, so far as we are aware, has proposed to interfere therewith. In some cases, it is true, the reason for dismissal has to be placed on file, and unless there is a reason that will bear the light of publicity the boldest spoilsman may hesitate to send many employes adrift. So far as the local regulations are concerned, it is specifically provided, as Mr. McAneny has pointed out, that the power of any officer to remove is not im-"paired by anything contained in these regula-

What, then, is the check which the Civil Serrice enactments impose on appointing officials? Simply, they require them in filling a vacant office to appoint one of the three persons whose names stand at the head of the eligible list. The temptation to make removals is thus very largely diminished, for the head of a department is estopped from obtaining the "men he wants" In so far as this leads to the retention of employes who have proved their fitness for the work they are doing it is a good thing. The tools to those who can handle them, so long as they handle them well, is an unimpeachable rule. But the talk about life tenure in office ought to cease. There is no such thing. The intelligent know this, or ought to know it. To repeat the falsehood is to deceive the unthinking and ignorant.

# MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Current experience should be highly instrucive to those who have for years persisted that there was nothing the matter with business except distrust of the currency. There has hardly ever been more complete confidence regarding the monetary future than there is now. Indeed, in some respects the situation is quite unprecedented. The carrying and renewal of many nillions of long sterling exchange here, because London does not want just now to pay gold to this country for merchandise exported, nor does the country want it paid, marks a complete and wonderful revolution since the time when the United States Government was begging syndicates of international bankers to save it from bankruptcy. The selection of the most eminent practical banker of the West for Secretary of the Treasury, a step which no President under anything like present circumstances has ever ventured to take, is regarded throughout the financial world as making it certain that Government will hereafter have both the purpose and the financial ability to maintain the gold standard and prevent monetary trouble. Some commercial paper, especially of Eastern mills, has been bought at 24 per cent, and the trust companies have been liberally lending on call at 11/2 per cent, the banks standing out for 2 per cent, while some of the largest banks have given notice to country correspondents that after to-day they will pay no more than 11/2 per cent on balances. In short, as to monetary conditions and prospects, a situation more favorable to rapid restoration of business could scarcely be conceived. Men who assert that there has been nothing

the matter except with the currency are deceiving themselves or trying to deceive others. For manufacturers themselves, in considerable number, have believed the story and tried to act upon it, and find their works overloaded with unsold goods. The cotton mills have been trying the last week to effect some agreement for reducing production. While buying for consumption has increased, especially where it has been stimulated by lowering of prices, and rent production is not only absorbed, but stocks previously accumulated have been reduced 300,000 pieces since the election, yet at the same rate it would take nineteen months to

ing an increased demand for spring light- that within fifty miles of the metropolis there weights and for dress goods, but there is should be such a poor apology for a road as is scarcely anything doing in heavy goods for to be seen in the vicinity of Sing Sing, espenext fall. The purchases of wool-37,547,600 cially as this is the highway between New-York pounds in four weeks of January-have never and Albany. The convicts cannot be set at been equalled in that month and not surpassed except last November and in July of 1895 and 1892, but are almost wholly speculative, in expectation of duties. There is not much change in prices as yet.

The iron and steel business has not yet finished the readjustment of prices made necessary by the collapse of the numerous combinations formed in Democratic years of disaster to restrict competition. There is some increase in demand, but not enough as yet, it is evident, to keep pace with the increase of nearly 50 per cent in output of pig-iron since October 1, and Bessemer pig therefore sold last week at \$10.25 and Grey Forge at \$9.25 at Pittsburg, and concessions are reported on Southern iron at the West and on mill iron at the East, while structural angles and cut nails were also slightly lower. There is active demand for sheets and rather better for plates at the West, owing to car-building, but the railroads are slow to take rails, believing a lower price warranted than \$25, with billets at \$15. Scarcely anybody doubts that the demand for most products will materially expand in the spring. The boot and shoe works are partly stopped, and yet the shipments from Boston have been 66,309 cases larger than last year in January, or 26 per cent, though about 3 per cent less than in 1895, when the movement was greatest. Prices are a

shade stiffer, and for leather no change appears. All these facts indicate that the purchasing power of the people has not yet risen far enough to support as large a business as was done in 1892, and, in fact, the clearings in January, though 2.9 per cent greater than last year, were 22.7 per cent smaller than in 1892. Railroad earnings thus far reported since January 1 give somewhat similar indications, having been in the United States alone 4.8 per cent less than last year and 9.1 per cent less than in 1893, doubtless in part because of interruption by storms. The stock market has been singularly steady. Since January 2 the average of sixty most active stocks has not changed \$1 per share, and closed on Saturday 39 cents higher for the month. Trust stocks, however, have gained an average of \$2 49 per share.

Cotton continues to come forward freely, in January 657,000 bales, against 539,000 last year and 973,789 in 1895. The exports have been 203,000 larger than last year, but 377,000 smaller than in 1895, and takings of Northern spinners since September 1 have been 47,000 bales less than last year and 419,000 less than in 1895. It appears that foreign mill stocks had increased January 1 318,000 bales since October 1, whereas in 1895 they decreased 20,000 bales between the same dates. Commercial stocks of American here and abroad were on Friday 268,000 bales greater than last year, but 862,000 smaller than in 1895. The British exports of goods have been large, but consumption in this country has been much below the maximum.

The most striking event of the last week has been the collapse and liquidation in wheat, which was but partially recovered on Saturday with covering of shorts, and the net decline was 3% cents, in spite of a decrease of 4,200,000 bushels, or more than 40 per cent, in Western receipts in January. Atlantic exports have been 1,900,000 bushels, or nearly a quarter less than last year, but Pacific and other exports have so increased that the aggregate for the month will be about 20 per cent more than last year. The excess of produce exports over imports will be smaller in January than in December or November, exports having increased from New-York only 4 per cent over last year, while imports decreased \$237,000, or 15 per cent, but to these exports must be added an increase outside New-York of over 200,000 bales of cotton, and in value an increase of \$5,509,800, besides the heavy increase in wheat from other points. Under these circumstances, the fact that some long exchange was sent forward for payment last week, according to one report \$10,000,000, is by some supposed to have prevented the lowering of rates by the Bank of England, though other well-informed bankers believe the amount of exchange sent forward less important. In any case, England is still our debtor many millions on current account.

Queen Lil has at last seen her great and good friend. But it was an entirely unofficial interview. We are no longer in the business of build-

Assemblyman Orrion L. Forrester is not the only person in the State who wants to secure the privilege of practising law without submitting to the examination prescribed by the Regents. A similar bill has been introduced by a Buffalo Assemblyman in behalf of an ambitious woman in the western part of the State. The best thing to do with these bills, and any others of the same sort that may come up later, is to kill them.

The Tribune's Greater New-York edition of Saturday was an instantaneous and remarkable success. It took New-York completely by storm; and the throng of eager newsmen and buyers which filled The Tribune business office and Printing House Square with excitement in the early hours of the day had purchased every copy of a greatly increased edition before 11 o'clock a. m. In response to continued orders. The Tribune will at once print another edition of this unique number, and this afternoon will be able to supply all demands. Over ninety tons of printing paper have been onsumed in this edition already. Specially iljustrated editions of daily newspapers are usually issued for entertainment only. They are read and then thrown aside. The Greater New-York number of The Tribune is not only beautiful from the artistic excellence of its pictures, but of great intrinsic merit, and will be deemed so valuable as long to be preserved for reference. The bird's-eye view of Greater New-York. in several colors, is so graphic and interesting that this picture alone ought to sell for 25 cents a copy. It has been pronounced already by hundreds to be one of the best guides in print for the general convenience of wheelmen who wish to know the "lay of the land" in the suburbs of New-York. Thousands of residents of the metropolis will wish friends in the country to have a copy of this superb paper. After to-day the price of copies of Saturday's paper will be 10 cents each, if sold at the counter;

The Populist legislators of Oklahoma are emulating that British statesman of whom th poet wrote that he would

Move to abolish the sun and the moon.

A point which the Rapid Transit Commissioners are compelled to keep in mind is the laying out of a route and the making of plans that will attract a bidder for the franchise. If they do not accomplish that their labors will be in vain. This consideration throws some light on certain decisions made by the Commissioners and their failure to adopt some ideas undoubtedly good in themselves, but not deemed practicable from the point of view they have constantly

We are glad to second the suggestion made by a correspondent in a brief letter recently printed that an excellent place to set convicts at road-making is in the immediate vicinity of the Sing Sing Prison. The road between Sing Sing has so increased in print cloths that the cur- and Peckskill, a distance of twelve miles, is wretched, as many riders of bicycles have found to their sorrow when attempting to go up the Hudson on the east side. The knowing ones no longer do this, but take the route through the and superintendence of which will be intrusted manufacture, though it would be absurd to ex- clear away the surplus, and meanwhile prices beautiful Ramapo Valley, where there is a good Jou

pect that individual interests would not lead | are extremely low. The woollen mills are meet- | road all the way. It is a disgrace to the State work too soon to make a first-class piece of road here, and the prejudice against utilizing them in of the prison than in more distant communities.

### PERSONAL.

The citizens of Belfast, Ireland, are to erect a statue of Queen Victoria, to cost \$25,000, in comme ration of the sixtieth anniversary of her reign.

In speaking of Professor Sumner, of Yale, who is to be reappointed on the Connecticut State Board of Education on Tuesday, "The Hartford Courant" says: "For years he has been one of the most useful members of our very excellent Connecticut State Board of Education, and he has done a deal of good work there for the schools. If he is willing to serve longer, and the State has the opportunity to benefit still more by his intelligence and experience, there should be no other feeling than one of extreme satis faction that we are so well provided. Professor Sumner's opinions as a political economist have no more to do with his fitness for holding this position than has the fact that he wears eyegiasses."

The University of Berlin will celebrate the 409th at niversary of Melancthon's birth on February 16 by the delivery of a special address in the Auin. The orator will be Dr. Adolf Harnack, professor of ecclesiastical history, well known as an exponent of broad evangelical theology.

Miss Anne Whitney, the sculptor, has given twelve acres of land on the Androscoggin River to the Appalachian Club.

Don Miguel Ahumada has proved himself a model Governor of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. During his first term of office, without increasing taxation, he paid off about three-quarters of the public debt of the State, amounting to \$300,000, while at the same time more than doubling the educational facilities for the young, securing the establishment of a large number of new commercial and manufacturing enterprises, erecting hospitals and constructing waterworks which are unequalled in the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Moody has decided to continue the revival services in Boston through the month of February.

Two months ago Bishop William Stevens Perry (Episcopal), of Iowa, was ill with a complication of diseases, including congestion of the lungs, and his physicians said to him: "You can take your choice between Palermo, Italy, and Philadelphia, the climate of either of which should be beneficial to you."
"I chose Philadelphia," said the Bishop the other "and I'm thankful that I did. I have recov ered picely under skilful treatment here, and in suitable weather I take a good brisk walk daily. Besides, my physician now permits me to deliver an occasional address, and I hope some time in March to be able to resume my duties in Iowa. Philadelphia is a good place in which to get well."

Professor Frederick M. Warner, of Adelbert Colto deliver a course of nine lectures on th modern French drama in Johns Hopkins University beginning on Monday. Professor Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, is now delivering a course on "Some Fundamental Notions of Government" in the same

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There are now seven anti-trust bills before the Legislature of Massachusetts, one in the Senate and six in the House. It is expected that some more will be introduced, as certain members find that it makes them popular with their constituents to introduce such bills. Good judges say that there is little likelihood that any of these bills will be passed.

The Friend-Didn't the parson's visit console you? The Widower-He's a poor hand at consolation. The Friend-Why, what did he say? The Widower-Said she wasn't dead, but gone beore.—(Illustrated Bits.

J. M. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., says that when he went overland to California in search of a fortune he reached San Francisco in 1852 with but 50 cents in his pocket. He then made the first Studebaker wagon, and his brother Clement ironed it. After five years of hard work in the "Golden State" they came back to South Bend, Ind., discovered that farmers there needed good, substantial wagons, such as were not in the market, began-making them, and thus laid the foundation for the forture they have accumulated without the aid of speculation.

The unimaginative man had picked up a dialect story. Turning its pages, he remarked: "This au-thor has just begun to follow a custom which, I understand, has become quite common." "What is that?"

"He composes with a typewriter. I can tell by the confused way in which the letters jumble together every now and then."—(Washington Star.

"The Wayside Inn" at Sudbury, Mass., made famous by Longfellow, has passed into the hands of Samuel H. Howe, of Boston, a gentleman of leisure and means and antiquarian tastes, a descendant of the original owners of the tavern. He will convert the building into a permanent memorial of the poet. It is already a shrine to which hundreds of literary pligrims resort, year by year, in constantly increas ng numbers. It will be filled with articles of historic interest, and restored, as nearly as possible, to the condition it was in when the poet wrote his

Mrs. Wainwood-I was speaking with Miss Elder to-day. She says that everybody tells her that she holds her age remarkably.

Mrs. Grimm-Yes; she has been thirty for the last six years, to my knowledge.—(Boston Transcript.

Paris is talking about a recent duel in which one

The Place She Couldn't Go To .- The spinster

The Place She Couldn't Go To.—The spinster on the platform grew more vehement. The drank two glesses of water from the big white pitcher and pounded the table until the display of glass and crockery ware leaped again.

"I thank Heaven," she cried, "that I am free from all matrimonial chains. What use have I for a nusband? I want neither a slave nor a tyrant. I am free; free as air. I can go and come as I piesse. No door is shut to me, no assembly bars me out. Is there a solitary gathering to which I may

ease. No door is shut to me, no assembly bars me it. Is there a solitary gathering to which I may be thave free and unrestrained access?"
"Yes," cried a shrill voice in the rear of the hall, "And what is it?" sternly demanded the spinster.
"The coming convention of mothers!" shrieked

"Sam" Jones, the eccentric and vulgar Georgia evangelist, is to get \$2,000 and his expenses for his

Then the orator turned pale and went and sat down.-(Washington Star.

Boston Transcript."

"Why didn't Johnny shovel off the walk?" demanded Mr. Simpkins as he brushed the snow off his trousers and dug some lumps of it out of his sheetops. "The poor boy's back was so lame I hadn't the heart to make him do it," explained Mrs. Simpkins, apologetically. "Huh! Where is he now?" demanded her lord and master. "I don't knew. I'm sure. I guess—ves that's him over there know, I'm sure. I guess—yes, that's him over there with the Williams boy, rolling those big balls to make a fort."—(Chicago Journal.

The citizens of South Louisiana are sending molasses to the starving people of North Louisiana. "The New-Orleans Times-Democrat": has been no market for some years past for the lower grades of molasses, and a great deal of it has been actually thrown away. Even for the better grades the price has been abnormally low; and it is probable that no food product is so cheap. Under these circumstances the victims of the drouth be lieve that the planters of Southern Louisiana will feel inclined to contribute liberally in the matter of molasses to their aid. It will prove a palatable addition to the very slim diet which thousands of people in North Louisiana will have to be satisfied

A fuse burned out in one of the Wethersfield cars the other evening, and the car at once came to a standstill. After a moment the motorman opened the front door, and putting in his head inquired, "Cen any lady lend me a hairpin?" His singular request was at once compiled with, and in a short time the car was again under way. "What did you want that hairpin for?" asked the woman who had supplied it of the conductor when that official came to collect her fare. "To make a fuse out of," was the reply, "and I guess you are entitled to ride free this trip." And she did, while the other passengers applauded heartly.—(Hartford Post.

"The Philadelphia Record" says: "Magistrate Wilhere sent a well-to-do 'hobo' to the House of Correction for three months yesterday. gave his name as August Cathala, declaring himself to be a vagrant. He just walked into the Magistrate's presence and gave himself up. It is a habit which has grown upon him. Every three months Cathala is paid \$150, the interest on a principal sum of \$5,000 which he inherited and which has been tied up so that he can only derive the income. This money he receives regularly from his family in Copenhagen, and as soon as he gets it he goes on a spree, which lasts as long as his money. Then he applies to a Police Magistrate for commit ment to the House of Correction.'

"Why do you recognize that old duffer?" By their fruits ye shall know them.

### ENGLISH POLITICS.

A PARTY WITH A GREAT MAJORITY AND WITH A JOB LOT OF SMALL POLICIES.

London, January 19.

The Union Jack fluttering to-day over the Victoria Tower of Westminster is the outward sign that the United Kingdom is again under the direct control of the historic Houses of Parliament. The traditional search for Guy Fawkes has been made in the cellars; the members of the Commons have filed in front of the Speaker to salute him with hand-shaking or a stately bow; Black Rod in scarlet coat has led the way into the House of Lords, where the Queen's Speech is read by the Lord Chanceller, and the opening debates on the Address in reply to the Throne have followed the usual mediaeval mummers and ceremonial. The third session of the present Parliament has begun with the customary formalism and decorous exchanges of compliments between the opposite rows of benches, and such fencing as there has been between the leaders has been poor sport for the galleries. Government, with a majority of 146, may be safe and restful, but it is also dull and unexciting. If Black Rod be the page of Mediaevalism on the opening day, Apathy, with nerveless hand and a listless face, remains the power behind the

throne in this, the giorlous Queen's Year. That a large majority implies small measures and legislative inaction is the main moral of the Queen's Speech. The foreign summaries show that American questions have been amicably adjusted, and that the momentous issues of the near East cannot be settled, but must be allowed to drag along interminably. Diplomacy has left the field clear for debate and legislative industry on domestic questions; but when the programme of the session is revealed, small scope is offered for the energies of the great majority, which arms the Government of the day with nearly absolute power. This year, as last, there is a large surplus of revenues, for it has been a prosperous period with a vast consumption of spirits and tobacco, and a convenient mortality rate of rich men, upon whose estates death duties are levied; but there is no promise of remission of income taxation. The fat years may be destined to precede the lean years, for the pendulum never ceases to move between good and bad times; but the defence of the Empire must always be provided for whether the German Emperor gives the signal for the mobilization of a flying squadron by an indiscreet dispatch to President Krüger, or the whole world be in a state of pacific lethargy, listening to the Lydian measures of transatiantic arbitration. Whatever happens abroad, there is no escape from taxation at home,

If the Government, with its great majority in the Commons, cannot be depended upon to take a penny from the income tax, neither can it be expected to undertake any legislative work of the first importance. The Queen's Speech may be described as having an inside and an outside pocket. In the inside pocket are eight or nine legislative projects which are filed away for consideration at future sessions. In the outside pocket are five measures which will be introduced during the present session; and at least three of these will probably be enacted. The bill for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture in Ireland aims to supply something which is not wanted in the island, and it is not likely to be seriously pressed. Some measure for the improvement of the water supply of London is needed; but there is little reason to expect that the proposed bill will be more satisfactory than the one introduced a year ago, which did not satisfy anybody outside the water corporations.

TWO POCKETS TO THE SPEECH.

These two measures are of slight importance. A third for increasing the military defences of the Empire will be passed, because there is a large surplus of revenues available for carrying out the policies of the naval and military autherities. The Education and Employers' Liability bills remair as the real measures of the session. One has been greatly simplified and relieved from the controversial principles of rate aid for voluntary schools, and the other is probably a compromise bill regulating compensation for workmen's accidents, with many artificial safeguards for limiting the liabilities of employers. These two projects, with the Military Defences bill, offer a meagre opportunity for legislative industry during a session which opens at an unusually early date.

inability to order large creative policies and to fill the session with profitable and useful employment. The questions raised by a royal commission respecting the inequity of conditions of taxation under the Act of Union have been thrust aside on the ground that the investigation was conducted in a partisan spirit, and must be enlarged by a subsequent inquiry. An Irish Agricultural Rating bill would have been the natural sequence to the measures adopted during the last session for the relief of England and Scotland; but there is no hint of legislation under this head. Ireland is put off with a promise of a Board of Agriculture and another Royal Commission on Taxation, which will reverse the decisions of the previous commission. Scotland is invited to a Barmecide feast. The agricultural classes in England have nothing to expect from the present session. London, where there was a serious water famine in the East End last year, has the illusory hope of a legislative makeshift, which will be of no practical utility. The patrons of the voluntary or denominational schools will have financial aid doled out to them from the Treasury; but the Education bill is a compromise which will fail to satisfy them, and will leave the school question unsettled. There is nothing in this programme to excite enthusiasm among the Government's supporters.

' SOCIAL PROFOSALS DROPPED.

It is interesting, moreover, to observe how completely the social proposals which were brought forward during the last election by Mr. Chamberlain and also canctioned by Mr. Arthur Balfour have disappeared from the domain of practical politics. Nothing is now heard of the project for providing pensions for old age. That was a subject which greatly interested Mr. Chamberlain two years ago Once in a while he writes a brief, indecisive letter about it, but it has ceased to be a question on which either hear any other political leader is thinking deeply. There was also a project for enabling workmen to buy their own cottages with financial assistance from the public treasury. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour had much to say about it in their election addresses two years ago. They no longer have leisure for discussing it. There is to be an Employers' Liability bill, and that will greatly interest the working people of England, especially if it be equitable in its operation and satisfactory to the leaders of organized labor. This can hardly be regarded as a redemption of any pledge made in the Unionist social programme. Employers' liability for accidents caused by their negligence is a principle evegany pieuge matter in the little for accidents caused by their negligence is a principle recognized in all civilized countries, and the proposed bill only aims to regulate a system already in operation. The real social proposals on which stress was laid in the election canvass, have been abandoned. The inner pocket of the Queen's Speech will be searched in vain for anything of the sort.

Queen's Speech will be searched in vain for anything of the sort.

It is a Government with a big majority and small policies. The minority, weak in numbers and divided in counsels, is not formidable even when brilliantly led by an aggressive tactician like Sir William Harcourt. It is the great majority itself which is a source of weakness, as was illustrated last year when the complex Education bill was blocked and finally abandoned. It is a majority too large to be kept under discipline and to be easily managed. The Queen's speech makes undue use of the phrase, "If time permits," in setting limits to legislative activity. "If an overwhelming and unmanageable majority permits" would be a more accurate definition of the limitation. So great is the force of inertia in a large majority, and as independent is the action of members when party exigencies do not require rigorous discipline, that the Government of the day is compelled to reduce its legislative proposals to a narrow range. When this is done Ministers are praised for their prudence and sagacity in not attempting more than can be accomplished in a single session; but their followers are dispirited and humiliated. It is